NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts. per Ann.*] SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1805. [*No.* 2264.

OPENING. THIS DAY.

BENJAMIN T. CHANDLER,

Is Opening, at his Shop, No. 9, *Cheap-Side, Providence, directly opposite the Roger Williams Bank,*

FIVE Bales of Ingrain and Scotch Floor CARPETINGS, which he will sell lower, than can be purchased in the State.

ALSO, a general Assortment of FANCY and Staple GOODS.

Providence, August 22, 1805.

EARL & ALLSTON,

At their Store, formerly Earl & Whitehorne's, *on* HANDY's *Wharf, offer for SALE,*

A FEW Tons of Philadelphia flat, round and Hoop Iron; eight Pipes of excellent 4th-proof Brandy; good Retailing Molasses.—They keep a constant supply of Ship-Chandlery, &c. among which are Naval Stores of all kinds; Anchors and Cambooses of all sizes; Azemuth, Amplitude, and common Brass Compasses; 11 and 10-inch Wood Ditto; Quadrants, Charts, &c &c. &c. *Newport, August* 23, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE BRIG ADVENTURE, now lying at *Handy's* Wharf, about 110 Tons burthen.—For further particulars and terms, apply to BENJAMIN COZZENS.

Who has for SALE,

Seventy Hogsheads of MOLASSES.

Newport, August 23, 1805.

COFFEE-HOUSE.

FOR Sale, (as the subscriber wishes to remove to the Southward) that beautiful and pleasant stand in Portsmouth, on Rhode-Island, which he has occupied for a number of years as a Public House, situated about five miles from the State-House in Newport, on the main road leading to Providence; and is known to be one of the best stands for that business in the State, with every convenience necessary. The buildings are chiefly new, and well finished; with a good orchard, garden, &c. and a well of excellent water that never fails.—Apply to *Henry Moore & Co.* in Newport, or to the subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN CONGDON.

August 23, 1805.

At the Annual Meeting of the Rhode-Island Bridge Company, holden at the State-House in Newport, on Monday the 5th inst. SAMUEL ELAM, *Esq. in the Chair, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz.*

MOSES SEIXAS, *Treasurer.*

BENJAMIN HAZARD, *Clerk.*

SAMUEL ELAM, CALEB GARDNER, DANIEL LYMAN, WALTER CHANNING, AUDLEY CLARKE, JOHN COOKE, and PELEG WOOD, jun, *Directors.*

And at a meeting of the Directors on the 7th of August inst. it was Resolved, that the subscriptions for re-building the Bridge, should be continued open, in Newport, at the office of the Newport Insurance-Company, under the direction of Mr. AUDLEY CLARKE, and at the office of the Rhode-Island Insurance Company, under Capt. JAMES PHILLIPS; and at such other places elsewhere, as the Directors may think proper, until the first day of October next.

At the same time measures were taken by the Directors, for carrying into effect the above purpose, and for completing the necessary subscriptions; who, after the said first day of October, propose calling a meeting of the Stockholders, that the result may be laid before them, and such further measures taken as shall appear advisable.

B. HAZARD, *Clerk.*

Newport, August 9, 1805.

A SHIP FOR SALE,

NOW on the Stocks, and will be wholly compleated in three weeks, dimensions as follows:—60 1-2 feet keel, to half scaff; breadth of beam, 25 feet; depth of hole, 14 1-3 feet; with a flush Deck:—burthen about 250 Tons.—Her Frame is composed of the first quality white-oak timber: planked with hand-cut plank, and trunelled off with locust trunnels.

Any gentleman wishing to purchase, may now have an opportunity of seeing her on the stocks, and of viewing her workmanship, and materials; and in case of purchasing, they also will have a chance to give such directions as they think proper, respecting her rigging, finishing off the cabin, &c.—For further particulars apply to *Ebenezer Hayden*, sen. Saybrook, Pettyhague, or to *Hayden & Johnson*, Lyme, where the vessel is now building

Lyme (Connecticut) August 15 1805.

CASH,

And the highest Price, given for

FLAX-SEED,

By NATHANIEL SWEET, & Co.

Newport, August 23, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, Executor to the last Will and Testament of PARDON TELLE GHAST, Esq late of Exeter, in the county of Washington, deceased, having taken the trust, and given bond as the Law directs; all persons having demands against the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same: and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

PHILIP ALLINGHAST,

Executor to said Estate.

North-Kingstown, August 2, 1805.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed administrator on the estate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, merchant, deceased, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby reposed in him, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, June 21, 1805.

Rhode-Island Insurance Company.

THE Stockholders of the Rhode-Island Insurance Company are hereby notified, that Ten Dollars on a share, being one-half the fifth instalment—will be called in, on or before Thursday 19th September, 1805; payment to be made at the Rhode-Island Insurance-Office in specie, Bank Bills of the State of Rhode-Island, and Bills of the United States.

By Order of the President and Directors,

GEORGE BRIGGS *Sec'ry.*

Newport, August 16, 1805.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late JOSEPH WISEMAN, Esq are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have demands, to apply to the subscriber—who has for Sale, a number of valuable Books—Book-Cases, and Houthold Furniture.

CATHARINE WISEMAN, *Adm'x.*

Newport, August 15, 1805.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO or Three Hundred Bushels of POTATOES.—Enquire of the Printer. *August* 16, 1805.

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for Sale,

AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boston Chocolate per do.

Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease; Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Litharge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the shortest notice, with directions to use them. *April* 19, 1805.

District of Rhode-Island, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-ninth day of July, in the thirtieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, ELIZABETH HOPKINS, of the said district, Widow, hath deposited in this Office, the title of a book, the right whereof she claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit, "Sketches of the life of the late Rev. SAMUEL HOPKINS, D D. Pastor of the first Congregational Church in Newport, written by himself; interspersed with marginal notes from his private diary: to which is added, a dialogue, by the same hand, on the nature and extent of true christian submission; also, a serious address to professing christians, closed by Dr. Hart's sermon at his funeral: with an introduction to the whole, by the Editor." In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned," and also to an act intituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."

EDMUND T. ELLERY,

Clerk of the District Court of Rhode Island District.

A true copy of the Record,

EDMUND T. ELLERY, *Clerk.*

FOR SALE

At the office of the Newport Mercury,

A General assortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's English Reader; do. English Grammar; Alden's Reader; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morse's and Dwight's Geography abridged; Columbian Orator; American Preceptor; Alden's and Webster's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or single; Dictionaries; Testaments &c. &c.—Also an assortment of Stationary, among which are Writing-Paper of different kinds by the ream or single quire; Dutch Quills of the best kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; best Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books &c. &c.—Also for Sale as above Seamen's Journals; and an assortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the best kind by the dozen or single sheet.—Likewise a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.—All which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere.

July 2, 1805.

JOHN SHEARMAN

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general,

THAT he has removed from his late place of residence, to No. 133 Thames-Street, opposite Messrs. Gardner and Dean's Auction-Store; where he has for Sale, as usual, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c. as cheap as Ever.

Newport, May 31, 1805.

Now landing from the Brig Hope, and for sale

By JOSEPH LYON,

At his Wharf,

FOUR thousand bushels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool assorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.

He has also for sale,

A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

Newport, August 2, 1805.

Washington Academy Lottery.

THE drawing of this lottery will positively commence on the first day of October next, and continue from day to day until completed.

By order of the Managers,

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Sec'ry.*

Washington Academy,
North-Kingstown, August 1, 1805.

*** A few Tickets, in the above-mentioned Lottery, are for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury.

MEIN & ROGERS,

NO. 77, THAMES-STREET,

Have just Received, and for SALE,

FORTY Hogsheads Jamaica Rum.
3 pipes Cognac Brandy.
12 quarter-casks 1st quality sherry Wine.
21 casks fresh Malaga Raisins.
10 chests souchong Tea.
4 chests Hyson-skin do.
6 half-chests Bohea do.
1 chest Young-hyson do.
10 casks London Porter.
2 cases Capers.
1 bale Cloves.
2 cases Olive Oil.
1 do. Ketchup.
4 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
A constant supply of Flour.

Also—As usual, an extensive Assortment of GROCERIES, at Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, April 12, 1805.

THE Subscriber being appointed Administrator on the estate of Capt. RICHARD UPDIKE, late of North-Kingstown, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment: and all persons who have demands against said estate, to present the same for adjustment to

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Adm'r*

Wickford, March 19, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling-House No. 12, situated on Easton's Point, in Third Street.—For futher particulars and terms, apply to

THOMAS GODDARD.

Newport, August 9, 1805.

AUCTION STORE.

BLODGET & POWER

HAVING added to their Establishment the AUCTIONEERING and COMMISSION BUSINESS, solicit the Patronage of their Friends and the Public. Liberal Advances (if required) on Consignments. Their IMPORTING BUSINESS will be continued as usual. They have on Hand, at low Prices and accommodating Credit, a very handsome supply of DRY GOODS and HARD WARE.

Providence, Sept. 5, 1805.

WANTED,

A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the work in a small Family.—One that can be well recommended, will receive good Wages.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, August 9, 1805.

From the CHARLESTON *(S. C.)* COURIER.

COPY.

Office of the South-Carolina Insurance Company,

CHARLESTON, 22d June, 1805.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to inclose a Memorial of the President and Directors of the South-Carolina Insurance Company, and of the Merchants and others interested in the commerce of the city of Charleston; and am Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS CORBETT.

President of the South-Carolina Insurance Company.

The Hon. JAMES MADISON,

Secretary of State of the United States of America.

MEMORIAL.

To the Hon. James Madison, Esq. Secretary of State of the United States.

The Memorial of the President and Directors of the South-Carolina Insurance Company, and of the Merchants, and others interested in the Commerce of the City of Charleston,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That your memorialists are deeply affected by the recent capture, at the very entrance of this port, of the American ship Two-Friends, by a French privateer. This event has excited among all classes of citizens, the strongest sensations, not only because the said ship was captured without any colour of pretence, within sight of land, but because she is our only regular London trader, and had on board a full supply of spring and summer goods. The distress and anxiety occasioned by these circumstances, are greatly enhanced from our having been hitherto deprived of our spring supplies, and from an anticipation of the consequences justly to be apprehended from a continuance of similar outrages, should not the most prompt and effectual measures be adopted for the protection and security of our commercial interests.

Your memorialists are authorized to add (although the fact be not detailed in the protest) that it appears, from undoubted authority, that the magnitude of the prize was the sole inducement to the above-mentioned capture, the Captors having said that they would release the Two Friends, in the event of their falling in with any other valuable prize, which might be more worthy their notice.

This most extraordinary capture, in direct violation of our treaty with France (as appears, by the accompanying documents,) has already been followed by events no less alarming; our harbour being at this moment, completely blockaded by three French privateers, (and more are daily expected) which examine all vessels coming in, and going out of this port, and either detain or release them, according as their value excites the cupidity of the cruizers.

This degrading state of our harbour, has necessarily raised the premium of insurance, thus forcing additional sums from the pockets of our citizens: has advanced the price of every commodity, and created a distressing stagnation of our exports; for the merchants, not receiving their goods from abroad, are incapacitated from purchasing the produce of the country. Among these deplorable effects of the defenceless and humiliating condition of our commerce, may be moreover enumerated the immense loss of duties—those on the ship *Two-Friends* alone, being estimated, by the Collector, at 45,000 dollars.

Your memorialists have the best reason for believing, that this early success, experienced by these French privateers, will immediately allure others, in swarms, to our coasts and bar, to the total ruin of private mercantile concerns, and the most fatal defalcation of the public revenue: Your memorialists have no less ground for apprehending that British cruizers, availing themselves of the absence of domestic protection, will, under the colour of expelling the French, assume and occupy their ground, and either retain us in the same degrading state, harrassing our vessels by searches and detentions, or subject us to the disgraceful and mortifying obligations of gratitude, for alien succour and relief.

Your memorialists are the more alarmed at these depredations, because much valuable property is still expected this summer, from other quarters than London, and considerable importations will be looked for in the fall, for our winter supplies; and should there not be an early and effectual check to these aggressions: should our fall importations be also interrupted, the calamities of the last

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JOHN CONGDON.

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BENJAMIN HAZARD, *Clerk.*

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Lyme (Connecticut) August 15, 1805.

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By Order of the President and Directors,

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An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
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Spanish Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
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Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
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District of Rhode-Island, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-ninth day of July, in the thirtieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, ELIZABETH HOPKINS, of the said district, Widow, hath deposited in this Office, the title of a book, the right whereof she claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit, "Sketches of the life of the late Rev. SAMUEL HOPKINS, D. D. Pastor of the first Congregational Church in Newport, written by himself; interspersed with marginal notes from his private diary: to which is added, a dialogue, by the same hand, on the nature and extent of true christian submission; also, a serious address to professing christians, closed by Dr. Hart's sermon at his funeral: with an introduction to the whole, by the Editor." In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, 'An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned," and also to an act intituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."

EDMUND T. ELLERY,

Clerk of the District Court for Rhode-Island District.

A true copy of Record Attest,

EDMUND T. ELLERY, *Clerk.*

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At the office of the Newport Mercury,

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July 2, 1805.

JOHN SHEARMAN

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FOUR thousand bushels of Liverpool Salt,
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Six Chaldrons of good Coal.

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THE drawing of this lottery will positively commence on the first day of October next, and continue from day to day until completed.

By order of the Managers,

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Sec'ry.*

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12 quarter-casks 1st quality sherry Wine.
21 casks fresh Malaga Raisins.
10 chests souchong Tea.
4 chests Hyson-skin do.
6 half-chests Bohea do.
1 chest Young-hyson do.
10 casks London Porter.
2 cases Capers.
1 bale Cloves.
2 cases Olive Oil.
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4 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
A constant supply of Flour.

Also—As usual, an extensive Assortment of GROCERIES, at Wholesale and Retail.

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THE Subscriber being appointed Administrator on the estate of Capt. RICHARD UPDIKE, late of North-Kingstown, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and all persons who have demands against said estate, to present the same for adjustment to

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Wickford, March 19, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling-House No. 12, situated on Easton's Point, in Third Street.—For futher particulars and terms, apply to

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Providence, June 25, 1805.

WANTED,

A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the work in a small Family.—One that can be well recommended, will receive good Wages.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, August 9, 1805.

From the CHARLESTON *(S. C.)* COURIER.

COPY.

Office of the South-Carolina Insurance Company,

CHARLESTON, 22d June, 1805.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to inclose a Memorial of the President and Directors of the South-Carolina Insurance Company, and of the Merchants and others interested in the commerce of the city of Charleston; and am Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS CORBETT.

President of the South-Carolina Insurance Company.

The Hon. JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State of the United States of America.

MEMORIAL.

To the Hon. James Madison, Esq. Secretary of State of the United States.

The Memorial of the President and Directors of the South-Carolina Insurance Company, and of the Merchants, and others interested in the Commerce of the City of Charleston,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That your memorialists are deeply affected by the recent capture, at the very entrance of this port, of the American ship Two-Friends, by a French privateer. This event has excited among all classes of citizens, the strongest sensations, not only because the said ship was captured without any colour of pretence, within sight of land, but because she is our only regular London trader, and had on board a full supply of spring and summer goods. The distress and anxiety occasioned by these circumstances, are greatly enhanced from our having been hitherto deprived of our spring supplies, and from an anticipation of the consequences justly to be apprehended from a continuance of similar outrages, should not the most prompt and effectual measures be adopted for the protection and security of our commercial interests.

Your memorialists are authorized to add (although the fact be not detailed in the protest) that it appears, from undoubted authority, that the magnitude of the prize was the sole inducement to the above-mentioned capture, the Captors having said that they would release the Two Friends, in the event of their falling in with any other valuable prize, which might be more worthy their notice.

This most extraordinary capture, in direct violation of our treaty with France, (as appears, by the accompanying documents,) has already been followed by events no less alarming; our harbour being, at this moment, completely blockaded by three French privateers, (and more are daily expected) which examine all vessels coming in, and going out of this port, and either detain or release them, according as their value excites the cupidity of the cruizers.

This degrading state of our harbour, has necessarily raised the premium of insurance, thus forcing additional sums from the pockets of our citizens: has advanced the price of every commodity, and created a distressing stagnation of our exports; for the merchants, not receiving their goods from abroad, are incapacitated from purchasing the produce of the country. Among these deplorable effects of the defenceless and humiliating condition of our commerce, may be moreover enumerated the immense loss of duties—those on the ship *Two-Friends* alone, being estimated, by the Collector, at 45,000 dollars.

Your memorialists have the best reasons for believing, that this early success, experienced by these French privateers, will immediately allure others, in swarms, to our coasts and bar, to the total ruin of private mercantile concerns, and the most fatal defalcation of the public revenue: Your memorialists have no less ground for apprehending that British cruizers, availing themselves of the absence of domestic protection, will, under the colour of expelling the French, assume and occupy their ground, and either retain us in the same degrading state, harrassing our vessels by searches and detentions, or subject us to the disgraceful and mortifying obligations of gratitude, for alien succour and relief.

Your memorialists are the more alarmed at these depredations, because much valuable property is still expected this summer, from other quarters than London, and considerable importations will be looked for in the fall, for our winter supplies; and should there not be an early and effectual check to these aggressions: should our fall importations be also interrupted, the calamities of the last

great, produced by the hurricane and other causes, in which this city has so largely participated, would be aggravated to such an extent, as to eventuate in general ruin? and these great alarms and apprehensions of your memorialists, are heightened by the well-known circumstance of many of the cruizers which infest our shores, belonging to St. Jago de Cuba and Barracoa, in which receptacles our vessels and their cargoes, with the knowledge of the government of Cuba, are instantly sold, without even the formality of a trial, or any condemation whatever, thereby precluding every future probability of redress.

Your memorialists avail themselves of this occasion, to notice a late decision of the district court within this State, grounded on an act of Congress, whereby the territorial jurisdiction of the United States is limited to the short distance of three miles, or a marine league from the coasts or shores, which, by the said court, is construed to mean, three miles from the land; consequently, the *middle* channel of our bar, being more than three miles distant from the nearest land, is pronounced by judicial authority, to be without the jurisdiction of the United States! the very entrance of our harbour, in full sight of the city, where vessels are frequently obliged to anchor, while waiting for a tide, and with a pilot on board, is by our own tribunals, acknowledged to be without the jurisdiction of our government.

Your memorialists refrain from commenting on the pernicious effects of a system of policy so pregnant with dishonor and ruin to the trade and navigation of the Union at large, but particularly to those of Charleston, from the geography of whose shores, and peculiar local situation of whose bar and harbour, every vessel, in her ingress and egress, is thus subjected to search, detention, or seizure. We content ourselves with a bare statement of the above grievance, superadded to so many others, not doubting that the President will take the same into consideration; and being duly impressed with the necessity of some early remedial arrangement, either of a legislative or diplomatic nature, will recur to such as may appear most conducive to the desired end.

Your memorialists having thus exhibited but an imperfect view of their ruinous, unprotected, and degraded situation, rely with confidence on the prompt interposition of the President, to obtain, by representation to the minister of France and of Spain, (in the event of the Two-Friends being carried into a Spanish port) restitution of the said ship and her cargo, and to cause a stop to be put to similar spoliations. And your memorialists, further most earnestly solicit some immediate and effectual naval protection for our harbour and shores, together with such other measures as the national councils, in their wisdom, may deem expedient, as well for prevention of the renewal of the outrages we have sustained, as for the permanent safety and protection of our commercial and navigating rights and interests.

Charleston (S. C.) June 22, 1805.

COPY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
July 10*th*, 1805.

SIR,

I have received your letter of the 22d ult. inclosing the memorial of the Insurance-Company, of which you are President, and of the Merchants and others, interested in the commerce of Charleston.

Having been before made acquainted, by the Collector of the Customs, with the circumstances of the capture of the Two-Friends, I lost no time in stating it to the French Minister, who has replied, that the communication made to him, respecting this affair, by the Commissary of his nation at Charleston, had enabled him to anticipate my desires, by requesting the Captains General of the French colonies, to all of whom he had written respecting it, to obtain satisfaction for this violation of the convention between France and the United States.

The observations contained in the memorial respecting the local situation, and the protection necessary for the port of Charleston, and the adjacent coast, have been weighed by the President, and in connection with other information, will promote such measures, as the nature of his functions, the existing laws, and the public good, may be thought to admit and require.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES MADISON.

THOMAS CORBETT, ESQ.

From the BOSTON CENTINEL.

THIRD PARTYISM.

THE "*Third Party*" is increasing in every part of the United States; particularly in those midnight regions where ignorance and democracy lately held their most outrageous orgies. It is A FACT that the Third Party is *wholly* made up of seceders from democracy; and it is not difficult to perceive, in this new sect, many proselytes to the pure principles of Federalism; but who, from the violence exhibited by them in their deluded state, are ashamed to take upon themselves the name of Federalists; though they heartily execrate the *tyranny* of their Jacobinic seducers and deceivers; and acknowledge their *conversion* to the principles held by the Washington and Adams Federalists. The language of the new sect betokens contrition.—They *appear* to have felt the truth of the axiom:—

"Who furtheſt goes, when once aſtray,
"But goes the further from his way;"—

And are willing to return to the right path:—And the virulent abuse heaped upon them by the Jacobins is some small evidence that their conversion is real. That their secession has spread considerable alarm in the ranks of Jacobinism, is apparent from many circumstances. We shall only quote one instance, from an Address of the Jacobin Delegates of Centre County, Pennsylvania, on the subject of the approaching October election of Governor for that State. It will be recollected, the Jacobins, (or, as they style themselves "the Democratic Republicans") of Pennsylvania have nominated Simon Snyder, as a Candidate for the chair of Pennsylvania, in the room of his Excellency Gov. M'Kean, who is nominated, and who will be supported by the Pennsylvania "Third Party" or as they style themselves "the Constitutional Republicans." The "Centre County" address, thus supplicates the Federalists:—

"*Are any of you federalists? Are you still attached to the principles professed, and the measures pursued by the former administration of the general government? Then we think you may very consistently under present circumstances, vote for* SIMON SNYDER. He will treat you with the politeness and decorum of a gentleman, and as men and citizens, your rights, your interests and just pretentions will be protected and regarded with the same equal measures of justice, impartiality and attention, as those of the rest of your fellow-citizens; you will not be insulted with the contumelious epithets of "*tory, traitor, aristocrats, apostate whigs*," and every other opprobrious name of disgrace that our political vocabulary can furnish; no! Simon Snyder is not capable of such indecent conduct; nor will he, we are persuaded, be the *Governor of a Party*; we trust and we desire that he will do impartial and exact justice to all men without regarding political and religious names or distinctions; we abhor intolerance of every kind, and did we not fully believe that Simon Snyder doth so also, he should not have our support, nor would we recommend him to you."

There are some very severe cuts in this paragraph, at a certain Great Man, who has shewn himself to be the "*President of a Party*," and whose partiality and intolerance are now universally acknowledged; and justified by many.

NEGOTIATION WITH SPAIN.

☞ *The following opinions, it appears, were procured by the Spanish Ambassador, transmitted to Spain, and used by the Spanish Court in their late negotiation with Mr.* MUNROE.

[COPY.]

ABSTRACT QUESTION.

THE power A (*Spain*) lives in perfect harmony and friendship with the power B (the United States) the power C, (France) either with reason or without, commits hostilities against the power B, takes some of their vessels, carries them into the ports of A, friends of both, where they are condemned and sold by the official agents of power C, *without power A being able to prevent it*. B, and C, adjust their differences, and in this treaty the power B, renounces and abandons to the power C the right to any claim for the injuries and losses occasioned to its subjects by the hostilities from power C.

QUERE.

Has the power B any right to call upon power A for indemnities for the losses occasioned in its ports and coasts to its subjects by those of power C, after the power B, has abandoned or relinquished, by its treaty with power C, its right for the damages which could be claimed for the injuries sustained from the hostile conduct of C?

ANSWER.

We have considered the above case, and are of opinion, that on the general principles of the law of nations, the power A is not liable to the power B for acts done upon the vessels belonging to the subjects of the power B, by the power C within the ports of A, *the latter not being able to prevent it*.—Nations are not any more than individuals bound to perform impossibilities. But even leaving impossibilities out of the question, and admitting that the power A, could have prevented the injury which was committed by the power C, but refused or neglected to do it, we are of opinion that the power B, has released or relinquished the same injury to power C, in that case the power A, is no longer liable to any responsibilities in damages on account of its acquiescence.

1st. Because it appears to us, that in the present case, the power C is to be considered as the principal party and the power A merely as an accessary, and that it is in that relation to each other that their several acts and their respective liability to the injured party is to be considered: now it is in the nature of all accessary things, that they cannot subsist without the principal thing; and the principal trespass being done away by the release to C, the accessary offence of A must be done away likewise, according to the well known maxim of the law *accessorium sequitur principale*.

2d. Because a release or relinquishment of a right implies, in law, the receipt of satisfaction, and it is contrary to every system of jurisprudence for a party to receive a double satisfaction for the same injury; and here the injury received by B, from C, and from A, is essentially the same; the act of these two powers were indeed different, but the effect which they produced was the same, and that effect only can be the object of compensation in damages.

3d, Because, if the power A could be compelled to make satisfaction to the power B, for the injury which the latter has released or relinquished to C, that release or relinquishment would be defeated to every useful purpose, as the power B, would be liable to the power A for the same damages from which it was intended to be discharged by the release of C. Now a release, as well as any other contract or engagement, implies that nothing shall be done by the grantor directly or indirectly to defeat its bona fide intent or effect. If, therefore, the claim proffered by B, upon A, will, if admitted, indirectly defeat the release granted to C; such claim must be pronounced to be illegal.

Upon the whole we are of opinion, that the release granted by the power B to the power C, operates also as relates to the power A. for its participation in the injury which was the object of that release.

JARED INGERSOLL,
WM. RAWLE,
J. B. M'KEAN,
Es. Copia. P. S. DUPONCEAU.

Philadelphia, 15th Nov. 1802.

Answer of the attorney of the district of New-York to the same question.

According to the above statement, I should have no doubt that B, having abandoned its rights to an indemnity against C. would have no claim whatever against A, more especially as the case supposes it out of the power of A, to have prevented the transaction.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON,
New-York, 3d Nov. 1802. Es. Copia.

BY THE MAILS.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS JULY 20.

THE Legislative Council of this Territory has passed an act for instituting an UNIVERSITY therein. The superintendants are to be 24 in number, of which the Governor is the first. There are to be colleges and academies under this establishment. The New-Orleans college is to have a President and four Professors,—*one* for the Latin and Greek languages, logic and ancient history, *one* for the English, French and Spanish languages, rhetoric and modern history; *one* for Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; and *one* for Moral Philosophy and the law of nature and nations. A public library, and an academy, are to be established in each county. Fifty thousand dollars, per ann. is appropriated to the above institution, to be *raised by lottery*.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 19.

A suit is commenced by Robert Goodloe Harper, in the name of William Boyd, of Charleston, against the proprieters of the Evening Post, on account of an extract from the Farmer's Register on the subject of the capture of the ship Two Friends—which appeared in this paper some time since.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 20.

NATIONAL ACQUISITION.

By the two following paragraphs, the first from the National Intelligencer, and the other from the Alexandria Advertiser, it would seem that Mr. Jefferson begins to realize something for his fifteen millions of dollars. He has already got from Louisiana a mag pie, and a *Prairie dog*, commonly called a ground squirrel, beside the frog which he got several months ago—Before Louisiana has been another year under the mild and pacific sway of Mr Jefferson, I hope the mag pies will learn from his precept and example to "direct their energies to the multiplication of their race." Owing doubtless to the bloody notions which they have imbibed from the former despotic government of Louisiana, Mr. Jefferson has now only one mag pie; whereas he might have had four, had they been duly instructed in the *rights of mag pies*, and taught the observance of "*equal and exact justice*."

U. S. Gazette.

"We learn that a part of the collection of the Curiosities collected by Captain. Lewis, on the Missouri, has reached Baltimore. Among these are a living animal, called the wild dog of the Prairie, and one mag-pie. Four mag pies were sent, but one of them destroyed the other three."

Nat. Intel.

Louisiana Curiosities.—Yesterday the *Prairie dog* and Mag pie sent by Capt. Lewis, arrived at the city of Washington. The latter is precisely the Mag-pie of Europe; but how Mr. Lewis, or any one in the least acquainted with classing in Zoology came to call the *ground fox squirrel* a dog it is indeed difficult to imagine—it is precisely in shape size, colour, in the choice of its food, and its manner of feeding by sitting up and turning handily its nuts, &c. in its paws. *A fox squirrel*, but it has lost part of the hair from its tail on the journey. *if the hair was ever as long as usual in this species of squirrel*, and this is the only novelty about it.

Alex. Adv.

The meeting of the Citizens of Philadelphia, friends to the Constitution and M'Kean, was held yesterday in the spacious chamber, formerly occupied by the Senate of the United States. It was computed that more than 500 citizens were present, though the meeting had been called at an early hour.

Counterfeiting.—Six or seven persons were yesterday apprehended and committed to prison in this city, detected in a scheme of *forgery* of *bank notes*. The engraver to whom they applied listened to them, and after receiving their propositions, immediately committed the design to the banks—by whom he was advised to proceed until they should so far convict themselves as to assure detention and conviction which was affected—they are secured with their *press* and *plates*.

August 21.

In the Register of Friday last, we stated, on authority which we then deemed correct, "that the matters in dispute between the United States and the Government of Spain were amicably adjusted."—This information we now believe to be incorrect.—A letter from Cadiz, of the 25th of June, to a respectable merchant in this city, says, "that "the negociations were broken off, and that "the Ministers had separated in very ill-"humour."—*Jackson's Register.*

The Gazette of this morning, states, "that our Ministers were obliged to leave the court of Spain without obtaining satisfaction upon any one point in discussion."

The report in the Aurora, of several cases of Yellow-Fever having appeared in Southwark, we believe to be nothing more or less, than a mere electioneering trick, to get the people driven out of the city.

Since writing the above, we have had an interview with one of the members of the Board of Health, and have his authority to publish, that from the reports of the several physicians, and from the most diligent enquiry, there is not a case of the Yellow-Fever existing, within the city, Southwark, or the Northern Liberties—and that although a daughter of Mr. Hozey, has been taken ill, the nature of the disorder has not been ascertained.

The "M'Kean Republicans" have proposed to some gentlemen of federal politics, to make their own ticket for the city councils, which the M'Keanites will support, if the federalists will vote for Governor M'Kean. No such terms will be made.—The federalists will vote for the best list which may be offered.—They do not want offices.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 24.

At the late Court of Sessions for this city and county, eighteen persons were convicted of *Grand Larceny*, and eleven of *Petit Larceny, Perjury, bigamy*, and *assault* and *battery*; and sentenced to hard labor, in the State Prison for various terms of years, from 19 years to one year. Tuey were principally old tenants of the state prison. One Phelps, alias Phips, sentenced to 4 years imprisonment, is said to be well known at Boston and Philadelphia, and has been convicted at both places. Several of the convicts belong to a noted gang of itinerant pick pockets who have for a long time infested most of the principal towns in the United States.

By the British Packet Windsor Castle, we learn that previous to her sailing from Falmouth, information had reached that place of the capture of a French 84 gun ship off Brest by two British 44 gun frigates. The French man of war was reconnoitring, when the British frigates, by superior manœuvring, cut her off from the land and captured her.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, AUGUST 24.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The French papers received at Salem, to the 27th June, do not unfold any events which we had not previously received through the English Gazettes. As we anticipated, the Republic of Lucca has *petitioned* Bonaparte to be erected into a *Principality*, and that he would be pleased to give them a *Prince* and *Constitution*.—He has plenty of both at his disposal, and will very readily comply with the request.

Letters by the British Packet, arrived in the West-Indies, say, with some confidence, that the Grenvilles are to succeed the Addingtons in the British Cabinet. That Earl Spencer is to be at the head of the Admiralty; and the Marquis of Buckingham to be President of the Board of Controul.

AFFAIRS WITH SPAIN.

We were surprised on seeing, in a respectable Philadelphia paper, by a recent mail, an article, authoritatively announcing the amicable adjustment of the existing disputes between the United States and Spain. We had previously received information, on the authority of two gentlemen of veracity, one direct from Spain, the other from Paris, of the rupture of the negotiation—of the positive refusal of Spain to comply with any of the de-

year, produced by the hurricane and other causes, in which this city has so largely participated, would be aggravated to such an extent, as to eventuate in general ruin? and these great alarms and apprehensions of your memorialists, are heightened by the well-known circumstance of many of the cruizers which infest our shores, belonging to St. Jago de Cuba and Barracoa, in which receptacles our vessels and their cargoes, with the knowledge of the government of Cuba, are instantly sold, without even the formality of a trial, or any condemation whatever, thereby precluding every future probability of redress.

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THE "*Third Party*" is increasing in every part of the United States; particularly in those midnight regions where ignorance and democracy lately held their most outrageous orgies. It is A FACT that the Third Party is *wholly* made up of seceders from democracy; and it is not difficult to perceive, in this new sect, many proselytes to the pure principles of Federalism; but who, from the violence exhibited by them in their deluded state, are ashamed to take upon themselves the name of Federalists; though they heartily execrate the *tyranny* of their Jacobinic seducers and deceivers; and acknowledge their *conversion* to the principles held by the Washington and Adams Federalists. The language of the new sect betokens contrition.—They *appear* to have felt the truth of the axiom:—

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☞ *The following opinions, it appears, were procured by the Spanish Ambassador, transmitted to Spain, and used by the Spanish Court in their late negotiation with Mr.* MUNROE.

[COPY.]

ABSTRACT QUESTION.

THE power A (*Spain*) lives in perfect harmony and friendship with the power B (the United States) the power C, (France) either with reason or without, commits hostilities against the power B, takes some of their vessels, carries them into the ports of A, friends of both, where they are condemned and sold by the official agents of power C, *without power A being able to prevent it.* B, and C, adjust their differences, and in this treaty the power B, renounces and abandons to the power C the right to any claim for the injuries and losses occasioned to its subjects by the hostilities from power C.

QUERE.

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ANSWER.

We have considered the above case, and are of opinion, that on the general principles of the law of nations, the power A is not liable to the power B for acts done upon the vessels belonging to the subjects of the power B, by the power C within the ports of A, *the latter not being able to prevent it.*—Nations are not any more than individuals bound to perform impossibilities. But even leaving impossibilities out of the question, and admitting that the power A, could have prevented the injury which was committed by the power C, but refused or neglected to do it, we are of opinion that the power B, has released or relinquished the same injury to power C, in that case the power A, is no longer liable to any responsibilities in damages on account of its acquiescence.

1st. Because it appears to us, that in the present case, the power C is to be considered as the principal party and the power A merely as an accessary, and that it is in that relation to each other that their several acts and their respective liability to the injured party is to be considered: now it is in the nature of all accessary things, that they cannot subsist without the principal thing; and the principal trespass being done away by the release to C, the accessary offence of A must be done away likewise, according to the well known maxim of the law *accessoriam sequitur principale.*

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Philadelphia, 15th Nov. 1802.

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According to the above statement, I should have no doubt that B, having abandoned its rights to an indemnity against C. would have no claim whatever against A. more especially as the case supposes it out of the power of A, to have prevented the transaction.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON,
New York, 3d Nov. 1802. Es. Copia.

BY THE MAILS.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS JULY 20.

THE Legislative Council of this Territory has passed an act for instituting an UNIVERSITY therein. The superintendants are to be 24 in number, of which the Governor is the first. There are to be colleges and academies under this establishment. The New-Orleans college is to have a President and four Professors,—*one* for the Latin and Greek languages, logic and ancient history, *one* for the English, French and Spanish languages, rhetoric and modern history; *one* for Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; and *one* for Moral Philosophy and the law of nature and nations. A public library, and an academy, are to be established, in each county. Fifty thousand dollars, per ann. is appropriated to the above institution, to be *raised by lottery.*

MARYLAND,

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 19.

A suit is commenced by Robert Goodloe Harper, in the name of William Boyd, of Charleston, against the proprieters of the Evening Post, on account of an extract from the Farmer's Register on the subject of the capture of the ship Two Friends—which appeared in this paper some time since.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 20.

NATIONAL ACQUISITION.

By the two following paragraphs, the first from the National Intelligencer, and the other from the Alexandria Advertiser, it would seem that Mr. Jefferson begins to realise something for his fifteen millions of dollars. He has already got from Louisiana a mag pie, and a *Prairie dog*, commonly called a ground squirrel, beside the frog which he got several months ago—Before Louisiana has been another year under the mild and pacific sway of Mr Jefferson, I hope the mag pies will learn from his precept and example to "direct their energies to the multiplication of their race." Owing doubtless to the bloody notions which they have imbibed from the former despotic government of Louisiana, Mr. Jefferson has now only one mag pie; whereas he might have had four, had they been duly instructed in the *rights of mag pies*, and taught the observance of "*equal and exact justice.*"

U. S. Gazette.

"We learn that a part of the collection of the Curiosities collected by Captain. Lewis, on the Missouri, has reached Baltimore. Among these are a living animal, called the wild dog of the Prairie, and one mag-pie. Four mag pies were sent, but one of them destroyed the other three."

Nat. Intel.

Louisiana Curiosities.—Yesterday the *Prairie dog* and Mag pie sent by Capt. Lewis, arrived at the city of Washington. The latter is precisely the Mag-pie of Europe; but how Mr. Lewis, or any one in the least acquainted with classing in Zoology came to call the *ground fox squirrel* a dog it is indeed difficult to imagine—it is precisely in shape size, colour, in the choice of its food, and its manner of feeding by sitting up and turning handily its nuts, &c. in its paws. *A fox squirrel*, but it has lost part of the hair from its tail on the journey. *if the hair was ever as long as usual in this species of squirrel*, and this is the only novelty about it.

Alex. Adv.

The meeting of the Citizens of Philadelphia, friends to the Constitution and M'Kean, was held yesterday in the spacious chamber, formerly occupied by the Senate of the United States. It was computed that more than 500 citizens were present, though the meeting had been called at an early hour.

Counterfeiting.—Six or seven persons were yesterday apprehended and committed to prison in this city, detected in a scheme of *forgery* of *bank notes.* The engraver to whom they applied listened to them, and after receiving their propositions, immediately committed the design to the banks—by whom he was advised to proceed until they should so far convict themselves as to assure detention and conviction which was affected—they are secured with their *press* and *plates.*

August 21.

In the Register of Friday last, we stated, on authority which we then deemed correct, "that the matters in dispute between the United States and the Government of Spain were amicably adjusted."—This information we now believe to be incorrect.—A letter from Cadiz, of the 25th of June, to a respectable merchant in this city, says, "that "the negociations were broken off, and that "the Ministers had separated in very ill-"humour."—*Jackson's Register.*

The Gazette of this morning, states, "that our Ministers were obliged to leave the court of Spain without obtaining satisfaction upon any one point in discussion."

The report in the Aurora, of several cases of Yellow-Fever having appeared in Southwark, we believe to be nothing more or less, than a mere electioneering trick, to get the people driven out of the city.

Since writing the above, we have had an interview with one of the members of the Board of Health, and have his authority to publish, that from the reports of the several physicians, and from the most diligent enquiry, there is not a case of the Yellow-Fever existing, within the city, Southwark, or the Northern Liberties—and that although a daughter of Mr. Hozey, has been taken ill, the nature of the disorder has not been ascertained.

The "M'Kean Republicans" have proposed to some gentlemen of federal politics, to make their own ticket for the city councils, which the M'Keanites will support, if the federalists will vote for Governor M'Kean. No such terms will be made.—The federalists will vote for the best list which may be offered.—They do not want offices.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 24.

At the late Court of Sessions for this city and county, eighteen persons were convicted of *Grand Larceny*, and eleven of *Petit Larceny, Perjury, bigamy*, and *assault* and *battery*; and sentenced to hard labor, in the State Prison for various terms of years, from 19 years to one year. Tuey were principally old tenants of the state prison. One Phelps, alias Phips, sentenced to 4 years imprisonment, is said to be well known at Boston and Philadelphia, and has been convicted at both places. Several of the convicts belong to a noted gang of itinerant pick pockets who have for a long time infested most of the principal towns in the United States.

By the British Packet Windsor Castle, we learn that previous to her sailing from Falmouth, information had reached that place of the capture of a French 84 gun ship off Brest by two British 44 gun frigates. The French man of war was reconnoitring, when the British frigates, by superior manœuvring, cut her off from the land and captured her.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, AUGUST 24.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The French papers received at Salem, to the 27th June, do not unfold any events which we had not previously received through the English Gazettes. As we anticipated, the Republic of Lucca has *petitioned* Bonaparte to be erected into a *Principality*, and that he would be pleased to give them a *Prince* and *Constitution.*—He has plenty of both at his disposal, and will very readily comply with the request.

Letters by the British Packet, arrived in the West-Indies, say, with some confidence, that the Grenvilles are to succeed the Addingtons in the British Cabinet. That Earl Spencer is to be at the head of the Admiralty; and the Marquis of Buckingham to be President of the Board of Controul.

AFFAIRS WITH SPAIN.

We were surprized on seeing, in a respectable Philadelphia paper, by a recent mail, an article, authoritatively announcing the amicable adjustment of the existing disputes between the United States and Spain. We had previously received information, on the authority of two gentlemen of veracity, one direct from Spain, the other from Paris, of the rupture of the negotiation—of the positive refusal of Spain to comply with any of the de-

mands of our Miniſters;—and of the departure of Mr. Munroe for England, without having effected one point of his miſſion.—We therefore concluded that the paper in queſtion had been impoſed upon, by ſome of the Spaniſh *tricksters* ſcattered over the United States. Yeſterday's mail brought a contradiction of the aſſertion, in the paper in which it originated. [*See Philadelphia head.*]

In lat. 22, long. 63. July 27, ſeveral maſts, ſpars and ſails were fallen in with, which appeared to have belonged to ſome ſhip of war, which had been blown up. The ſails were partly burnt.—A ſpar had "*Blanche, M. G. R.*" cut on it; and the blocks were ſtamped with a *Broad Arrow*. Part of an Engliſh enſign and pennant were alſo ſeen. It is conjectured, that the Blanche frigate has been fallen in with and deſtroyed by ſome French frigates which lately left Martinico. By Steele's liſt, for July the Blanche, of 36 guns, Capt. Mudge, was on the Jamaica ſtation.

A French and a Spaniſh frigate, in co. ſailed from Martinico about the 16th July;—and a ſquadron of two frigates a ſloop of war and a cutter brig, about the 18th July; their deſtination unknown—ſuppoſed Europe.

Auguſt 27.

The week paſt has been very unfavourable to Newſpaper makers—not an article of news. For ten days, we have not heard of any government laying their rights and liberties at the feet of Bonaparte, to ſecure their freedom.—We have heard of no French fleet covering itſelf with glory, by out ſailing the Engliſh, or ſlipping by them, in the night. We have heard of no purchaſes of land of the Indians, within our own territory. No gun-boat fitted out—no gold mines—no ſalt mountains—in fact, nothing to intereſt the public or ſerve for a topic of converſation. Our commerce is the ſport of every nation, but this, unfortunately, is now an old ſtory.

UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

The principal topic of home news, is the ſtate of the political relations between our country and Spain. They remain unſettled, but the People of the United States are permitted by their ſervants to remain ignorant of their actual ſituation. Diſpatches have been received at Waſhington, the ex-ſeat of government, from our diſappointed Miniſters; but the National Intelligencer—the miniſterial official mouth-piece—preſerves a faſtidious ſilence. The un-official gazettes, begin to ſpeak out on the ſubject; and to acknowledge that the conduct of Spain towards the United States has been *trifling, inſulting*, and *intolerable*,—that the claims ſhe has refuſed to allow are juſt; and, ſays the New-York Citizen, "becauſe they are juſt, the government, if negotiation has failed [*it has failed*] will undoubtedly *enforce* them with a becoming promptitude and ſpirit." We hope, Mr. Cheetham will not find himſelf diſappointed on this point—but Spain is a mere puppet in the hands of Bonaparte.

We learn by Capt. COFFIN, of the Juno, from the Iſle of France, that the La Peſeche, French frigate of 32 guns, Capt. Buquet, has been taken in the Bay of Bengal, by the Britiſh frigate St. Florenzo, [rated in Steele's liſt 36 guns.] Capt. Bathurſt. The battle laſted four hours. The French frigate was diſmaſted, and it was ſaid loſt all her officers except the Captain, and had 40 men killed and 60 wounded. The Britiſh frigate was much damaged.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1805.

On Tueſday, the 27th inſt. was held, the ſemi-annual Town-Meeting, for the election of Repreſentatives, to repreſent this Town, in the General Aſſembly, at the enſuing October Seſſions.

The firſt conteſted vote was between Mr. CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, a Federaliſt, and Mr. NATHANIEL HAZARD, of the oppoſite party.

Mr. FOWLER obtained	160 Votes.
Mr. HAZARD	98
Majority for Mr. FOWLER,	62
Col. WILLIAM TEW, a Federaliſt, obtained	166
Dr. ENOCH HAZARD, the oppoſite Candidate,	87
Majority in favor of Col. TEW,	79

The other Candidates, WILLIAM HUNTER, Eſq. General DANIEL SHELDON Capt. JACOB SMITH, and Mr. WILLIAM MOORE, jun. all Federaliſts, were elected, without oppoſition.

The meeting was conducted with great order and regularity, and the reſult appears to be generally pleaſing and ſatisfactory.—For Four years preceding the choice in April laſt, the Federaliſts had been excluded from all ſhare in the Repreſentation of the Town.—They had been repreſented as unworthy of the confidence of their fellow-citizens; and no pains were ſpared, to traduce their political principles, and inflame againſt them the paſſions and prejudices of our community.—The two laſt elections are ſtrongly indicative of a change of public opinion. Time and events, diſſentions among themſelves, mutual *criminations* and detections, have expoſed the motives and principles of the Office-Seekers, who, under the name of Republicans, arrogated to themſelves all power. The public mind is at leaſt beginning to be enlightened, and we ſincerely hope the conſequences will be a reſtoration of ſocial harmony, and an increaſe of public proſperity. We may reaſonably preſume, that the example will be imitated in other towns, and a large majority of the citizens of this State will again reſpect thoſe who have remained ſteadfaſtly attached to the principles of WASHINGTON, who were not aſhamed of them in the period of their temporary diſcredit, and who will continue with firmneſs to avow them, and to ſhape by them their conduct and practice.

In the neighbouring town of Portſmouth, the following Gentlemen, (all Federaliſts) have been re-choſen Repreſentatives to the General Aſſembly, for that town, viz.

RICHARD SHEARMAN, WILLIAM ANTHONY, DANIEL CHASE, and CLARKE CHASE.

KINE-POCK.

The bleſſings of vaccine inoculation, are now felt and acknowledged, in every part of the civiliſed world, and the name of JENNER will be enrolled by poſterity, among the greateſt benefactors of mankind. It appears, by a report ſent to Dr. WATERHOUSE, from the Governor-General of the Britiſh poſſeſſions in the Eaſt-Indies, that *One hundred and fifty thouſand perſons* of different nations, caſts and religions, have paſſed through that inoculation, without the loſs of a ſingle life. And in London, where there is an inſtitution for diſpenſing gratis, the benefits of inoculation for the kine-pock, of which the King is the patron, and where the bills of mortality formerly announced every year at leaſt two thouſand deaths by Small-Pox, only five hundred and twenty-ſix perſons died of that diſeaſe laſt year; conſequently fourteen hundred and ſeventy-four lives were ſaved in one year, in that city, by vaccine inoculation. In the city of Vienna where the mortality occaſioned by the ſmall-pox was formerly very great, but few deaths by it occurred laſt year. It is indeed aſtoniſhing that, notwithſtanding all the evidence that Europe and Aſia have furniſhed on this important ſubject, parents in this country ſhould ſtill neglect to ſecure their children, by means ſafe and certain, againſt one of the moſt loathſome and fatal diſeaſes.

The late incorporation of Genoa with France is a remarkable inſtance of the recurrence of ſimilar events in diſtant periods.—In 1353, having been preſſed by John Viſcomti, governor of Milan, the Genoeſe ſurrendered their territories to him, exactly as they have done to Bonaparte. They did it in the ſame manner and in the ſame place—by a deputation to Milan. Petrarch gives the words uſed by the deputation:—"We come, by order of the people of Genoa, to offer you the city of Genoa, its inhabitants, their ſea and their land, their goods, their homes and their eſtates, and every thing that belongs unto them, both ſacred and profane, from Corve to Monacco, on certain conditions that ſhall be agreed on. Viſcomti accepted the offer, "not to extend his dominions, *but out of compaſſion to an oppreſſed people!*"

By the publication in the ſouthern papers of the opinions of ſeveral lawyers of Pennſylvania, we are poſſeſſed of the grounds of oppoſition to one of our claims on the Spaniſh government, viz.—for the property taken by French cruizers and condemned in Spaniſh ports.—But we are yet uninformed why His Catholic Majeſty denies us indemnity for property captured by Spaniſh cruiſers—and why he refuſes to grant us poſſeſſion of the whole of Louiſiana, ſince we have purchaſed and paid for it.—A new bill for ſpoliations againſt France and Spain is rapidly accumulating—and in juſtice to American Citizens muſt be preſented and indemnity inſiſted on.

Literary News.—The London liſt of new publications for June, 1805, mentions, 2 agricultural, 8 on antiquities, 3 on architecture, 11 on the arts, 4 biographical, 6 botanical, 8 hiſtorical, 3 on law, 7 medical, 6 military, 1 on mineralogy, 20 miſcellaneous, 13 novels and romances, 3 philoſophical, 16 poetical, 15 political, 15 religious, 3 topographical, 2 of voyages, and an almoſt infinite number of ſongs and pieces of muſic.—Among the biographical publications are "Memoirs of Talleyrand, 2 vols. 12mo."

The 2d Number of Carpenter's "*Monthly Regiſter*," was publiſhed at Charleſton, S. C. on the 31ſt ult.

Gentlemen from Pennſylvania, inform, that notwithſtanding the noiſe and violence of the jacobins in favor of Mr. Snyder, the new candidate for Governor, there is every proſpect of the re-election of Governor M'Kean, by a large majority of votes. The federaliſts are *coaxed* by both parties, to vote for their candidates; but they have not pledged themſelves to either.—If they attend the polls, they ſay, it is probable they will vote for Mr. M'Kean as the *leaſt* of two evils.

POSTSCRIPT.

Through the politeness of a young gentleman of Providence, to whom we tender our thanks, we were last evening favoured with the Boston Gazette of the 29th inst. containing the following important and highly interesting intelligence which we hasten to lay before our readers.

BOSTON, August 29.

Peace with Tripoli, and the American Priſoners free.

We underſtand, by ſeveral gentlemen, who left Salem yeſterday afternoon, that the brig Belleiſle, Capt. Leach had arrived at that place from Naples, bringing the important and highly gratifying intelligence of the capture of the city of Tripoli, by the forces under the Ex-Baſhaw (directed, we preſume, by the intrepid ſpirit of our countryman, General Eaton) and that the American priſoners had been immediately releaſed.

Several parcels of diſpatches, directed to the Preſident, and to the Heads of Department (received by this veſſel) were lodged in the poſt-office laſt evening. They were noted to be of high importance, and ordered to be forwarded to the ſeat of government, without delay.

The following letters were received by the above arrival, and add ſome important particulars to the agreeable intelligence above ſtated.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Naples, dated June 15, 1805.

"Letters from Sicily mention, that advices had been received from our Commodore at Syracuſe, informing of the releaſe of the American Priſoners, and a Peace with Tripoli. This event is ſaid to be altogether owing to the ſpirited conduct of General Eaton. No particulars are mentioned; but it is ſuppoſed on the terms offered by America, as Eaton had previouſly taken Derna and Bequara."

Extract of a letter from Frederick Degan, Eq. to a gentleman in this town, dated

"*Naples, June 22, 1805.*

"Commodore Barron has reſigned the command of the American ſquadron to Capt. Rodgers. He (Commodore Rodgers) wrote me on the 1ſt of June, that Peace with the Baſhaw of Tripoli was finally concluded, and that the terms were moſt advantageous and honourable to the United States. It appears that Mr. Eaton's undertaking has been attended with ſucceſs. Mr. Dyſon wrote me from Syracuſe, that, previous to the concluſion of peace, General Eaton had defeated the Baſhaw's troops at Derna, and took poſſeſſion of that town and caſtle, but received himſelf, during the action, a muſket ſhot through the arm."

The intelligence contained in the above letters is derived through an official ſource; and announces the important fact, that

PEACE IS MADE WITH TRIPOLI, AND OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE FREE.

POSTSCRIPT.

Thursday morning, 3 o'clock, August 29.

[The Expreſs which we diſpatched late laſt evening to Salem, has this moment arrived, and furniſhes the following particulars relative to the before mentioned important news.]

From the Salem Register, of August 29.

Yeſterday the brig Belleiſle, Capt. Leach, arrived here, in 66 days from Naples.—About eight days before he ſailed, news arrived there, that Gen. Eaton, at the head of the ſmall American force which had been detached from our Mediterranean ſquadron, and the troops collected by the rival brother of the Baſhaw of Tripoli, had had an engagement with the Tripolines, at Derna.—On which ſide victory declared, we do not learn; but it was ſaid that Gen. Eaton's army ſuffered moſt ſeverely, and that every American was killed, except Mr. Eaton, who was wounded in the ſhoulder.

The effect of the battle, however, was an immediate negociation for peace, to aſſiſt at which, Col. Lear went from Malta to Tripoli; and two days before Capt. L. ſailed, diſpatches were received from Col. Lear at Naples, bringing the important and glorious intelligence, that a PEACE highly honourable to the United States had been concluded, and of courſe the Americans who had been ſo long ſuffering in captivity releaſed. Capt. L. we underſtand brings diſpatches for our government, ſo that we may expect ſhortly to have the official details of the battle, the negociation, and the terms of peace.

The American ſquadron had not left Malta when this affair took place; and there was no intelligence at Naples of the gunboats from the United States having joined them. Commodore Barron, after he found the negociation was in a promiſing train, ſailed for the United States, on account of his ill ſtate of health.

At the Annual Meeting of the Truſtees of Waſhington Academy, held on the 28th inſt. the following gentlemen were unanimouſly re-elected to the offices affixed to their reſpectives names, viz.

SAMUEL ELAM, Preſident.
PETER PHILLIPS, Vice-Preſident.
DANIEL E. UPDIKE, Secretary.

And WILLIAM G. SHAW, was elected Treaſurer to ſaid inſtitution, in the room of Benjamin Fowler, who declined ſerving.

DIED.—At Hertford county, (N. C.) on the 2d inſt. Mr. WILLIAM L. PEARSE, ſon of Mr. John Pearſe, of this town, in the 23d year of his age.

—In this town, on Thurſday laſt, Mrs. ANN BARDIN, the venerable and reſpectable relict of Charles Bardin, Eſq. late of this town, having nearly arrived to the age of 94 years.—Her funeral is to be from her late dwelling-houſe this afternoon, at four o'clock, to attend which, her friends and acquaintance are invited, without further notice.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport August 30.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Aurora, Cahoons,	New-York
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Huntreſs, Earl,	New-York
Dove, Burnham,	Martinique
Brig Hope, White,	Africa
Sloop Sophia, White,	Perth Amboy
Sally, Brown,	New-York

The COLUMBIAN BALLOON,

WILL poſitively aſcend, from the incloſed Ground of Mr. *James Robinſon's*, adjoining Mrs. *Carpenter's*, at the South-end of the town, This Afternoon, at 4 o'clock; provided a ſufficient ſum is raiſed, to defray the expence attendant thereon: (and weather permitting)—Admittance, 25 Cents—Children, Half Price

Newport, Auguſt 31, 1805.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcribers to the Rhode Iſland Turn-Pike Company, are requeſted to meet at the houſe of Mr. *Artemas Fish*, in Portſmouth, on Monday next, the 9th of September, at Two o'clock, P. M.—A general Attendance is earneſtly requeſted.

Portsmouth, Auguſt 29, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE, two-ſtory Dwelling-Houſe, now occupied by Mr. *Joſeph Auſtin*, pleaſantly ſituated in Farewell-ſtreet, having four rooms on a floor, and a good Cellar under it—with a large Garden, and a well of excellent water.—Alſo, a Lot of Land to the Northward adjoining, 59 feet front, and 87 back. The Lots will be ſold together, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit purchaſers. For terms, &c. apply to

BENJAMIN HADWEN.

Newport, 8th Mon. 30th, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Lime-Rock FARM ſituated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, crib, chaiſe-houſe and other out-houſes thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no ſituation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command ſo extenſive and beautiful a proſpect as on this Farm.—An opportunity now offers itſelf for the man of fortune to accommodate himſelf with an eſtate, ſuited either to buſineſs or pleaſure, ſurpaſſing almoſt any other in New-England.—Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Eſq. or to

JOHN A. COLLINS.

Newport, April 12, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber returns his thanks to the public, and his friends in particular, for their paſt favors, and ſolicits a continuance of the ſame, aſſuring them that he will always keep the beſt of horſes and carriages, and the beſt and moſt experienced drivers.—He now takes the liberty of informing them, that he has ſet to running another very handſome Coachee, which will be drove by Mr. Iſaac Fiſh, who is well known as an experienced driver.—All applications made to Mr. Fiſh, or at the houſe of the ſubſcriber No. 184, Thames-Street, (ſecond houſe North of the Brick-Market) will be duly attended to, where the books will be kept, and the firſt name entered will have the preference.

The beſt and well broke horſes and handſome Chaiſes, to let by the ſubſcriber.

THOMAS D. STALL.

Newport, July 25, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THREE Lots of Land, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, free from Quit-Rent, with the buildings thereon, conſiſting of one dwelling-houſe, No 2, Elm-ſtreet; four rooms, waſh-houſe, ſtore-room, and ſeveral cloſets on the ground-floor, and five rooms above—ſtore-houſe, ſtable, chaiſe-houſe, wood-houſe, a well of good water, and pump, all in good repair.—Alſo a houſe in Waſhington-ſtreet, No. 31, which has lately been well repaired, and is now in good order.—For further particulars and terms apply to DAVID HUNTINGTON, who has a Houſe to Let, in Franklin-ſtreet, No. 9, which may be entered immediately.

Newport, Auguſt 9, 1805.

BLANKS.

CONSTANTLY kept on Hand, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, Blanks of all Kinds, ſuch as—Bills of Sale; Shipping Papers; Manifeſts; Bills of Lading; Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Juſtice's Writs and Executions; Writs and Executions for the Court of Common Pleas, &c. &c. neatly and accurately printed on good Paper.

mands of our Miniſters;—and of the departure of Mr. Munroe for England, without having effected one point of his miſſion.—We therefore concluded that the paper in queſtion had been impoſed upon, by ſome of the Spaniſh *tricksters* ſcattered over the United States. Yeſterday's mail brought a contradiction of the aſſertion, in the paper in which it originated. [*See Philadelphia head.*]

In lat. 22, long. 63. July 27, ſeveral maſts, ſpars and ſails were fallen in with, which appeared to have belonged to ſome ſhip of war, which had been blown up. The ſails were partly burnt.—A ſpar had "*Blanche, M. G. R.*" cut on it; and the blocks were ſtamped with a *Broad Arrow*. Part of an Engliſh enſign and pennant were alſo ſeen. It is conjectured, that the Blanche frigate has been fallen in with and deſtroyed by ſome French frigates which lately left Martinico. By Steele's liſt, for July the Blanche, of 36 guns, Capt. Mudge, was on the Jamaica ſtation.

A French and a Spaniſh frigate, in co. ſailed from Martinico about the 16th July;—and a ſquadron of two frigates a ſloop of war and a cutter brig, about the 18th July; their deſtination unknown—ſuppoſed Europe.

Auguſt 27.

The week paſt has been very unfavourable to Newſpaper makers—not an article of news. For ten days, we have not heard of any government laying their rights and liberties at the feet of Bonaparte, to ſecure their freedom.—We have heard of no French fleet covering itſelf with glory, by out ſailing the Engliſh, or ſlipping by them, in the night. We have heard of no purchaſes of land of the Indians, within our own territory. No gun-boat fitted out—no gold mines—no ſalt mountains—in fact, nothing to intereſt the public or ſerve for a topic of converſation. Our commerce is the ſport of every nation, but this, unfortunately, is now an old ſtory.

UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

The principal topic of home news, is the ſtate of the political relations between our country and Spain. They remain unſettled, but the People of the United States are permitted by their ſervants to remain ignorant of their actual ſituation. Diſpatches have been received at Waſhington, the ex-ſeat of government, from our diſappointed Miniſters; but the National Intelligencer—the miniſterial official mouth-piece—preſerves a faſtidious ſilence. The un-official gazettes, begin to ſpeak out on the ſubject; and to acknowledge that the conduct of Spain towards the United States has been *trifling, inſulting*, and *intolerable*,—that the claims ſhe has refuſed to allow are juſt; and, ſays the New-York Citizen, "becauſe they are juſt, the government, if negotiation has failed [*it has failed*] will undoubtedly *enforce* them with a becoming promptitude and ſpirit." We hope, Mr. Cheetham will not find himſelf diſappointed on this point—but Spain is a mere puppet in the hands of Bonaparte.

We learn by Capt. COFFIN, of the Juno, from the Iſle of France, that the La Peſeche, French frigate of 32 guns, Capt. Buquet, has been taken in the Bay of Bengal, by the Britiſh frigate St. Florenzo, [rated in Steele's liſt 36 guns.] Capt. Bathurſt. The battle laſted four hours. The French frigate was diſmaſted, and it was ſaid loſt all her officers except the Captain, and had 40 men killed and 60 wounded. The Britiſh frigate was much damaged.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1805.

On Tueſday, the 27th inſt. was held, the ſemi-annual Town-Meeting, for the election of Repreſentatives, to repreſent this Town, in the General Aſſembly, at the enſuing October Seſſions.

The firſt conteſted vote was between Mr. CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, a Federaliſt, and Mr. NATHANIEL HAZARD, of the oppoſite party.

Mr. FOWLER obtained	160	Votes.
Mr. HAZARD	98	
Majority for Mr. FOWLER,	62	
Col. WILLIAM TEW, a Federaliſt, obtained		166
Dr. ENOCH HAZARD, the oppoſite Candidate,		87
Majority in favor of Col. TEW,		79

The other Candidates, WILLIAM HUNTER, Eſq. General DANIEL SHELDON Capt. JACOB SMITH, and Mr. WILLIAM MOORE, jun. all Federaliſts, were elected, without oppoſition.

The meeting was conducted with great order and regularity, and the reſult appears to be generally pleaſing and ſatisfactory.—For Four years preceding the choice in April laſt, the Federaliſts had been excluded from all ſhare in the Repreſentation of the Town.—They had been repreſented as unworthy of the confidence of their fellow-citizens; and no pains were ſpared, to traduce their political principles, and inflame againſt them the paſſions and prejudices of our community.—The two laſt elections are ſtrongly indicative of a change of public opinion. Time and events, diſſentions among themſelves, mutual *criminations* and *recriminations*, and the late *detections*, have expoſed the motives and principles of the Office-Seekers, who, under the name of Republicans, arrogated to themſelves all power. The public mind is at leaſt beginning to be enlightened, and we ſincerely hope the conſequences will be a reſtoration of ſocial harmony, and an increaſe of public proſperity. We may reaſonably preſume, that the example will be imitated in other towns, and a large majority of the citizens of this State will again reſpect thoſe who have remained ſteadfaſtly attached to the principles of WASHINGTON, who were not aſhamed of them in the period of their temporary diſcredit, and who will continue with firmneſs to avow them, and to ſhape by them their conduct and practice.

In the neighbouring town of Portſmouth, the following Gentlemen, (all Federaliſts) have been re-choſen Repreſentatives to the General Aſſembly, for that town, viz.

RICHARD SHEARMAN, WILLIAM ANTHONY, DANIEL CHASE, and CLARKE CHASE.

KINE-POCK.

The bleſſings of vaccine inoculation, are now felt and acknowledged, in every part of the civiliz'd world, and the name of JENNER will be enrolled by poſterity, among the greateſt benefactors of mankind. It appears, by a report ſent to Dr. WATERHOUSE, from the Governor-General of the Britiſh poſſeſſions in the Eaſt-Indies, that *One hundred and fifty thouſand perſons* of different nations, caſts and religions, have paſſed through that inoculation, without the loſs of a ſingle life. And in London, where there is an inſtitution for diſpenſing gratis, the benefits of inoculation for the kine-pock, of which the King is the patron, and where the bills of mortality formerly announced every year at leaſt two thouſand deaths by Small-Pox, only five hundred and twenty-ſix perſons died of that diſeaſe laſt year; conſequently fourteen hundred and ſeventy-four lives were ſaved in one year, in that city, by vaccine inoculation. In the city of Vienna, where the mortality occaſioned by the ſmall-pox was formerly very great, but few deaths by it occurred laſt year. It is indeed aſtoniſhing that, notwithſtanding all the evidence that Europe and Aſia have furniſhed on this important ſubject, parents in this country ſhould ſtill neglect to ſecure their children, by means ſafe and certain, againſt one of the moſt loathſome and fatal diſeaſes.

The late incorporation of Genoa with France is a remarkable inſtance of the recurrence of ſimilar events in diſtant periods.—In 1353, having been preſſed by John Viſcomti, governor of Milan, the Genoeſe ſurrendered their territories to him, exactly as they have done to Bonaparte. They did it in the ſame manner and in the ſame place—by a deputation to Milan. Petrarch gives the words uſed by the deputation:—"We come, by order of the people of Genoa, to offer you the city of Genoa, its inhabitants, their ſea and their land, their goods, their homes and their eſtates, and every thing that belongs unto them, both ſacred and profane, from Corve to Monacco, on certain conditions that ſhall be agreed on. Viſcomti accepted the offer, "not to extend his dominions, *but out of compaſſion to an oppreſſed people!*"

By the publication in the ſouthern papers of the opinions of ſeveral lawyers of Pennſylvania, we are poſſeſſed of the grounds of oppoſition to one of our claims on the Spaniſh government, viz.—for the property taken by French cruizers and condemned in Spaniſh ports.—But we are yet uninformed why His Catholic Majeſty denies us indemnity for property captured by Spaniſh cruiſers—and why he refuſes to grant us poſſeſſion of the whole of Louiſiana, ſince we have purchaſed and paid for it.—A new bill for ſpoliations againſt France and Spain is rapidly accumulating—and in juſtice to American Citizens muſt be preſented and indemnity inſiſted on.

Literary News.—The London liſt of new publications for June, 1805, mentions, 2 agricultural, 8 on antiquities, 3 on architecture, 11 on the arts, 4 biographical, 6 botanical, 8 hiſtorical, 3 on law, 7 medical, 6 military, 1 on mineralogy, 20 miſcellaneous, 13 novels and romances, 3 philoſophical, 16 poetical, 15 political, 15 religious, 3 topographical, 2 of voyages, and an almoſt infinite number of ſongs and pieces of muſic.—Among the biographical publications are "Memoirs of Talleyrand, 2 vols. 12mo."

The 2d Number of Carpenter's "*Monthly Regiſter*," was publiſhed at Charleſton, S. C. on the 31ſt ult.

Gentlemen from Pennſylvania, inform, that notwithſtanding the noiſe and violence of the jacobins in favor of Mr. Snyder, the new candidate for Governor, there is every proſpect of the re-election of Governor M'Kean, by a large majority of votes. The federaliſts are *coaxed* by both parties, to vote for their candidates; but they have not pledged themſelves to either.—If they attend the polls, they ſay, it is probable they will vote for Mr. M'Kean as the *leaſt* of two evils.

POSTSCRIPT.

Through the politeneſs of a young gentleman of Providence, to whom we tender our thanks, we were laſt evening favoured with the Boſton Gazette of the 29th inſt. containing the following important and highly intereſting intelligence which we haſten to lay before our readers.

BOSTON, Auguſt 29.

Peace with Tripoli, and the American Priſoners free.

We underſtand, by ſeveral gentlemen, who left Salem yeſterday afternoon, that the brig Belleiſle, Capt. Leach had arrived at that place from Naples, bringing the important and highly gratifying intelligence of the capture of the city of Tripoli, by the forces under the Ex-Baſhaw (directed, we preſume, by the intrepid ſpirit of our countryman, General Eaton) and that the American priſoners had been immediately releaſed.

Several parcels of diſpatches, directed to the Preſident, and to the Heads of Department (received by this veſſel) were lodged in the poſt-office laſt evening. They were noted to be of high importance, and ordered to be forwarded to the ſeat of government, without delay.

The following letters were received by the above arrival, and add ſome important particulars to the agreeable intelligence above ſtated.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Naples, dated June 15, 1805.

"Letters from Sicily mention, that advices had been received from our Commodore at Syracuſe, informing of the releaſe of the American Priſoners, and a Peace with Tripoli. This event is ſaid to be altogether owing to the ſpirited conduct of General Eaton. No particulars are mentioned; but it is ſuppoſed on the terms offered by America, as Eaton had previouſly taken Derna and Buquara."

Extract of a letter from Frederick Degan, Eq. to a gentleman in this town, dated

"Naples, June 22, 1805.

"Commodore Barron has reſigned the command of the American ſquadron to Capt. Rodgers. He (Commodore Rodgers) wrote me on the 1ſt of June, that Peace with the Baſhaw of Tripoli was finally concluded, and that the terms were moſt advantageous and honourable to the United States. It appears that Mr. Eaton's undertaking has been attended with ſucceſs. Mr. Dyſon wrote me from Syracuſe, that, previous to the concluſion of peace, General Eaton had defeated the Baſhaw's troops at Derna, and took poſſeſſion of that town and caſtle, but received himſelf, during the action, a muſket ſhot through the arm."

The intelligence contained in the above letters is derived through an official ſource; and announces the important fact, that

PEACE IS MADE WITH TRIPOLI,
AND
OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE FREE.

POSTSCRIPT.

Thurſday morning, 3 o'clock, Auguſt 29.

[The Expreſs which we diſpatched late laſt evening to Salem, has this moment arrived, and furniſhes the following particulars relative to the before mentioned important news.]

From the Salem Regiſter, of Auguſt 29.

Yeſterday the brig Belleiſle, Capt. Leach, arrived here, in 66 days from Naples.—About eight days before he ſailed, news arrived there, that Gen. Eaton, at the head of the ſmall American force which had been detached from our Mediterranean ſquadron, and the troops collected by the rival brother of the Baſhaw of Tripoli, had had an engagement with the Tripolines, at Derna.—On which ſide victory declared, we do not learn; but it was ſaid that Gen. Eaton's army ſuffered moſt ſeverely, and that every American was killed, except Mr. Eaton, who was wounded in the ſhoulder.

The effect of the battle, however, was an immediate negociation for peace, to aſſiſt at which, Col. Lear went from Malta to Tripoli; and two days before Capt. L. ſailed, diſpatches were received from Col. Lear at Naples, bringing the important and glorious intelligence, that a PEACE highly honourable to the United States had been concluded, and of courſe the Americans who had been ſo long ſuffering in captivity releaſed. Capt. L. we underſtand brings diſpatches for our government, ſo that we may expect ſhortly to have the official details of the battle, the negociation, and the terms of peace.

The American ſquadron had not left Malta when this affair took place; and there was no intelligence at Naples of the gun-boats from the United States having joined them. Commodore Barron, after he found the negociation was in a promiſing train, ſailed for the United States, on account of his ill ſtate of health.

At the Annual Meeting of the Truſtees of Waſhington Academy, held on the 28th inſt. the following gentlemen were unanimouſly re-elected to the offices affixed to their reſpectives names, viz.

SAMUEL ELAM, Preſident.
PETER PHILLIPS, Vice-Preſident.
DANIEL E. UPDIKE, Secretary.

And WILLIAM G. SHAW, was elected Treaſurer to ſaid inſtitution, in the room of Benjamin Fowler, who declined ſerving.

DIED.—At Hertford county, (N. C.) on the 2d inſt. Mr. WILLIAM L. PEARSE, ſon of Mr. John Pearſe, of this town, in the 23d year of his age.

—In this town, on Thurſday laſt, Mrs. ANN BARDIN, the venerable and reſpectable relict of Charles Bardin, Eſq. late of this town, having nearly arrived to the age of 94 years.—Her funeral is to be from her late dwelling-houſe this afternoon, at four o'clock, to attend which, her friends and acquaintance are invited, without further notice.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Auguſt 30.

ENTERED,	From
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone,	New-York
CLEARED,	For
Sloop Huntreſs, Earl,	New-York
Dove, Burnham,	Martinique
Brig Hope, White,	Africa
Sloop Sophia, White,	Perth Amboy
Sally, Brown,	New-York

The COLUMBIAN BALLOON,

WILL poſitively aſcend, from the incloſed Ground of Mr. *James Robinſon's*, adjoining Mrs. *Carpenter's*, at the South-end of the town, This Afternoon, at 4 o'clock; provided a ſufficient ſum is raiſed, to defray the expence attendant thereon: (and weather permitting)—Admittance, 25 Cents—Children, Half Price

Newport, Auguſt 31, 1805.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcribers to the Rhode Iſland Turn-Pike Company, are requeſted to meet at the houſe of Mr. *Artemas Fiſh*, in Portſmouth, on Monday next, the 9th of September, at Two o'clock, P. M.—A general Attendance is earneſtly requeſted.

Portſmouth, Auguſt 29, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE, two-ſtory Dwelling-Houſe, now occupied by Mr. *Joſeph Auſtin*, pleaſantly ſituated in Farewell-ſtreet, having four rooms on a floor, and a good Cellar under it—with a large Garden, and a well of excellent water.—Alſo, a Lot of Land to the Northward adjoining, 59 feet front, and 87 back. The Lots will be ſold together, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit purchaſers. For terms, &c. apply to

BENJAMIN HADWEN.

Newport, 8th Mon. 30th, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Lime-Rock FARM ſituated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, crib, chaiſe-houſe and other out-houſes thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no ſituation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command ſo extenſive and beautiful a proſpect as on this Farm.—An opportunity now offers itſelf for the man of fortune to accommodate himſelf with an eſtate, ſuited either to buſineſs or pleaſure, ſurpaſſing almoſt any other in New-England.—Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Eſq. or to

JOHN A. COLLINS.

Newport, April 12, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber returns his thanks to the public, and his friends in particular, for their paſt favors, and ſolicits a continuance of the ſame, aſſuring them that he will always keep the beſt of horſes and carriages, and the beſt and moſt experienced drivers.—He now takes the liberty of informing them, that he has ſet to running another very handſome Coachee, which will be drove by Mr. Iſaac Fiſh, who is well known as an experienced driver.—All applications made to Mr. Fiſh, or at the houſe of the ſubſcriber No. 184, Thames-Street, (ſecond houſe North of the Brick-Market) will be duly attended to, where the books will be kept, and the firſt name entered will have the preference.

The beſt and well broke horſes and handſome Chaiſes, to let by the ſubſcriber.

THOMAS D. STALL.

Newport, July 25, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THREE Lots of Land, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, free from Quit-Rent, with the buildings thereon, conſiſting of one dwelling-houſe, No. 2, Elm-ſtreet; four rooms, waſh-houſe, ſtore-room, and ſeveral cloſets on the ground-floor, and five rooms above—ſtore-houſe, ſtable, chaiſe-houſe, wood-houſe, a well of good water, and pump, all in good repair.—Alſo a houſe in Waſhington-ſtreet, No. 31, which has lately been well repaired, and is now in good order.—For further particulars and terms apply to DAVID HUNTINGTON, who has a Houſe to Let, in Franklin-ſtreet, No. 9, which may be entered immediately.

Newport, Auguſt 9, 1805.

BLANKS.

CONSTANTLY kept on Hand, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, Blanks of all Kinds, ſuch as—Bills of Sale; Shipping Papers; Manifeſts; Bills of Lading; Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Juſtice's Writs and Executions; Writs and Executions for the Court of Common Pleas, &c. &c. neatly and accurately printed on good Paper.

POETRY.

From the BALANCE.

ON SEEING A HALF-BLOWN WITHERED ROSE.

SWEET, wither'd roſe! why droop thy leaves,
Why pale is thy vermillion hue?—
Behold yon parent tree—it grieves
And hangs its head for loſs of you.

Of late I mark'd thee, as I ſtray'd
To view the fields at early dawn;
Mild dew drops on the ſcions play'd,
Thy fragrance fill'd the ſpacious lawn.

Now ſcatter'd all thy beauties lie;
Some rude, rough hand, the deed hath done—
Child of an hour; juſt born to die,
To fade, before thy charms were known!

So have I ſeen a lovely youth,
A miniature of all that's good,
The friend of ſcience, virtue, truth,
Whoſe proſpects Hope with pleaſure view'd,

Cut down, by Death's relentleſs hand,
While friends ſtood weeping at his fall—
But ah! 'twas Heav'n's ſupreme command;
Life, health, their tears could not recall.

Man! what art thou, with all thy power!
The morning plant, the op'ning roſe;
Youth ſpreads thy leaves in fatal hour,
Death nips the ſhoot—they droop, they cloſe.

ALCANDER.

From the PORT-FOLIO.

THE following is an excellent QUIZ upon the affected, minute and vulgar ſtyle, ſo much in vogue among modern Bards:

BY the ſide of a murmuring ſtream,
As an elderly gentleman ſat,
On the top of his head was his wig,
And a top of his wig was his hat.

The wind it blew high and blew ſtrong,
As the elderly gentleman ſat,
And tore from his head in a trice,
And plung'd in the river his hat.

The gentleman then took his cane,
Which lay by his ſide as he ſat,
And he dropt in the river his wig,
In attempting to get out his hat.

His breaſt it grew cold with deſpair,
And full in his eye ſadneſs ſat,
So he flung in the river his cane,
To ſwim with his wig and his hat!

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. XLVII.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

From the PORT-FOLIO.

THE LAY PREACHER.

"DO THYSELF NO HARM."

OF all injunctions this appears, at firſt ſight, the moſt unneceſſary. One would ſuppoſe that the ſelfiſhneſs of our nature would be a ſufficient pledge for abſtaining from injury to ourſelves. Yet, ſtrange to tell, although we are perſecuted with a thouſand misfortunes from without, we are ſtill ſo in love with pain, that we ſtrive eagerly and aſſiduouſly to harm ourſelves, and invite the vulture and viper vices to their prey.

PAUL uſed the cautionary language of my text, to the alarmed goaler at Philippi, and I am ſurpriſed that when the Apoſtle was no longer in durance, and writing coolly in his cloſet, admonitory letters to the Romans, Corinthians and others, that he did not repeat the injunction. Few but would have profited by ſuch a leſſon. For, nine times out of ten, even in this unlucky world, men ſuffer more from the harms which they bring upon themſelves than from thoſe inflicted by others. The firſt claſs of injuries beget a greater remorſe too, than the ſecond. When lightning ſcathes the oak of our foreſt, or hail-ſtones beat the harveſt into duſt; when mildew taints the field, or tempeſt unroofs habitation; when peſtilence diſcharges the volley of death at our perſons, or ſcandal arrows of poiſon at our fame; in all theſe caſes, men ſoothe themſelves with the remembrance that ſuch calamities are inevitable. But when miſchief is of our own ſeeking, we are doubly tortured on the rack of repentance. I am ſorry that ſo ſhrewd a remarker as STERNE ſhould have aſſerted that "a ſhattered fortune and a ſhattered frame are but light afflictions, if we have the *ſatisfaction of ſcattering them ourſelves*" Theſe were careleſs words dropt from the pen of an ingenious author, in the moment when a ſparkling paradox, beguiled him from reaſon and truth. The man, who beholds his health, his fortune, or his virtue proſtrate, and knows that *he* was the author of the *mighty ruin* ſuffers greater puniſhment than Sicilian tyrants ever invented, or the walls of the Baſtile ever beheld.

How many infatuated mortals employ life in deviſing ſchemes, which muſt inevitably terminate in miſery to themſelves. Men would reſent keenly if their *neighbor* ſhould wrong them, even in the moſt trifles, but our own evil affections are often more pernicious than the ſecret wiles or the open aſſaults of a vengeful foe.

ADDISON, in one of his Spectators, a work, which, for pure morality, may rival the ſermons of an archbiſhop; ADDISON, who ought to have been a prelate rather than a politician, tells us that when he beholds a luxurious banquet ſpread, he thinks he can diſcern Fever and Gout ſkulking among the diſhes.

Thus the toper's bottle, the ſharper's cards, and the worldling's plans, I have often thought were ſo many javelins and ſwords, which men lifted againſt their own exiſtence. I believe no one will ſay that my morality is impracticably rigid, but I ſtill muſt think that though wine and play and wealth in moderation, are innocent, yet I muſt forbid the inceſſant purſuit, for I wiſh that the world would *do itſelf no harm.*

PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

Juſt Received, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

AN additional aſſortment of the above articles, compriſing a number of new and elegant Patterns, all of which will be ſold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchaſed elſewhere. *Newport, May 3 1805.*

Faſhionable MILLINARY.

Mrs. BRIDGES

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, that ſhe's removed to NO. 5, Clarke-ſtreet, near Waſhington-ſtreet; where ſhe has on Sale, a genteel aſſortment of MILLINARY, of the lateſt faſhions, from Europe; conſiſting of Caps, Bonnets, Spaniſh Hats; Lace, figured Sarſnet, black Silk, and cambric muſlin Spencers, habit Shirts, &c.

Newport, July 5, 1805.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the moſt reaſonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

TAYLORING BUSINESS.

ABNER TABER,

INFORMS all thoſe who incline to favour him with their employment, that he now carries on the above buſineſs, in the ſhop of Mr. *Nicholas Jeffroy*, lately occupied by Mr. *Thomas*, No. 127, Thames-Street; where ſtrict attention will be given to their commands.

Newport, May 10, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THAT large and very convenient dwelling-houſe, in good repair, with the yard, garden, &c adjoining, formerly the property of Mr. Joſeph Rogers, No. 155, Thames-Street, nearly oppoſite Meſſrs. Gibbs & Channing's Store, and is, without exception, one of the beſt ſtands for buſineſs in the town of Newport.—There are two convenient ſhops in front.—For further particulars and terms apply to THOMAS D STALL.

No. 184, Thames-Street.

Newport, July 26, 1805.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.

At the Store of *Isaac & Joſeph Austin.*

WE the ſubſcribers being requeſted, and fully empowered, to ſell the goods in ſaid ſtore, take this method to aſſure our friends and the public, that we have lowered the price of all the imported piece goods ſix cents on the dollar, for the ſake of raiſing money in order that the creditors may have their pay as ſoon as may be; all their goods, and money's due them, being aſſigned to us for that purpoſe, thoſe indebted to ſaid Co. or to either of them, are requeſted to make payment without being further called upon, and thoſe to whom they are indebted are deſired to exhibit their accounts in order that we may more fully know the ſtate of their affairs.

DAVID BUFFUM,
SAMUEL THURSTON.

Newport, 7th mo. 23d, 1805.

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE ſubſcribers inform the public, That they have opened a Lumber Yard at their Wharf on the Point, under the firm of Barlow, Chace, and Clarke; where they will furniſh Lumber of every deſcripton on the moſt reaſonable terms, either by large or ſmall quantities, for caſh or approved credit.

JESSE BARLOW,
BENJAMIN CHACE,
GEORGE CLARKE, jun.

Newport, May 3, 1805.

Clarke-Street Academy, near Waſhington-Square.

WILLIAM BRIDGES

Informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has removed his SCHOOL, to NO. 5, Clarke-ſtreet; where he continues to teach young Ladies and Gentlemen in Engliſh Grammar, Reading, Writing, both uſeful and ornamental, Cyphering, Book-Keeping, Geography, Mathematics, Architectural and other Drawing—from 6 to 8 o'clock; and from half paſt 9 till half paſt 12 in the morning; and from half paſt 2 till half paſt 5 in the evening

☞ Private Rooms for young Ladies, and Board, if required.

Land-Surveying, practically taught, with the Theodelite, Plain table, or chain only.

For further particulars apply at the School-Houſe from 1 o'clock till 2, and after 6 in the evening

Newport, July 5 1805

LETTER PAPER.

HOT-PRESSED Engliſh Letter-Paper, of a ſuperior Quality, and common Do. for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

on MONDAY the ſecond day of Sept. next, (if fair Weather, if not, the next fair day,) at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the Premiſes,

A LOT of LAND containing, by eſtimation, Ten Acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate, lying and being at the North-Eaſterly part of the town of Newport, it being part of the eſtate of Henry Bliſs, late of Newport, Eſq deceaſed, and by him, in his laſt will and teſtament, ordered to be ſold—The conditions to be made known at the time and place of ſale.

CLARKE BLISS, *Executor.*

Newport, July 25, 1805

POINT HOTEL.

The ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the citizens of Newport, and the public in general,

THAT he has opened a Hotel in that large and elegant three ſtory white Houſe ſituated on the Point, No. 9, Waſhington-Street, a little ſouth of the Point-Ferry. This part of the town is well-known to be by far the moſt pleaſant in Newport, and it being at preſent a little removed from the centre of buſineſs, may beſt ſuit thoſe who may wiſh to live retired; where they may reſt aſſured of being accommodated to their ſatisfaction, by their moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

Newport, July 19, 1805

NEW AUCTION STORE.

THE ſubſcribers having provided themſelves with a ſuitable and convenient Store, No. 95, Thames-ſtreet, corner of Market-Square, to commence the Auction and Commiſſion buſineſs, take this method of ſoliciting the kind patronage of their friends and the public in general, flattering themſelves that their ſteady attention to the intereſts of ſuch as will entruſt them with the ſale of their Goods and Effects, will merit the continuance of their favours.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

JOHN BOURS,

AT THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE,

HAVING lately made an addition to his former aſſortment of GOODS, thanks his friends, and old cuſtomers for favors received, and again invites them to make trial of the cheapneſs of many articles called for at this ſeaſon—particularly white and black cotton Cambricks, of different widths and quality—Muſlins of moſt kinds—ſuperfine and middling black Navy Blue—London brown, and mixed Broadcloths and Caſſimeres—cotton Caſſimeres, with as general a variety, and as low as to be ound in any ſhop in Newport. *July 5, 1804.*

Juſt Received, and for Sale, by

GARDNER & DEAN,

THIRTY Hogſheads New-England Rum.
20 Caſks Madeira Wine.
Pipes Brandy.
6 Hogſheads Tobacco.
25 Barrels Beef.
2 Caſks patent Shot.
1 Bale Senna.
25 Bales India white and coloured Goods.
6 Trunks printed Calicoes.
1 Do. Cambric Muſlin.
2 Caſes Bandannas.
1 Do. Perſians.
1 Trunk Umbrellas.
2 Boxes thread Laces.
2 Do. Linens.

With a great Variety of other GOODS which will be ſold very low or Caſh, or approved credit. Auctions to be continued regularly on Tueſdays and Fridays, at X o'clock, A. M.

Newport, May 17, 1805.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have juſt received, in addition to their former aſſortment, a ſupply of new Goods, purchaſed in New-York with caſh, which they are determined to ſell as low by wholeſale or retail, as can anywhere be purchaſed in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Beſt ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Caſſimeres
Fine ſhirting Cottons
Iriſh Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Caſſimeres
Men's fine cotton Hoſe
Men's black and white Engliſh ſilk ditto
Men's white and black ſilk Gloves
Black Crapes, Paraſoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins, &c.
Durants and Ruſſells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-ſtring Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muſlins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit ſilk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do.
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-ſtrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5-4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 ſilk netted Shawls
Chambray Muſlins
Very cheap India and Engliſh Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, June 14, 1805.

DR. HALL's NEW-INVENTED

ITCH SOLUTION;

WHICH effectually cures the ITCH, and all other eruptions on the ſkin, ſuch as *Salt-Rheum, Ring-Worms, Pimples, Freckles, Tan, Sunburns*, &c.

Whoever wiſhes to be cured of that diſagreeable diſorder called the Itch, may do it with all ſafety, without any trouble or diſagreeable ſmell, in twenty-four hours, by applying this liquid to the parts affected a few times. This *Solution* will be found a ſafe, certain, and convenient remedy, at home or on a journey, without the filth of greaſe, the ſtench of ſulphur, or poiſon of mercury.

Price for 2 oz. vials, 50 cents.

FOR SALE, BY

ISAAC THOMPSON,

Of New-London.

☞ The above may alſo be had, at the Drug and Medicine Store of JAMES TAYLOR, NO. 148, Thames-Street, Newport.

July 12, 1805.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, (Price One Dollar per Dozen, and 12 1-2 Cents. ſingle)

AN excellent new Publication, (conſiſting of more than 70 pages) entitled

A

FRIENDLY VISIT

TO THE

HOUSE OF MOURNING.

IN THE DAY OF ADVERSITY, CONSIDER.—*Eccl.* vii. 14

Many are the ſayings of the Wiſe,
In ancient and in modern books enroll'd,
Extolling Patience——
But to th' afflicted, in his pangs, their ſound
Little prevails; or rather ſeems a tune
Harſh, and of diſſonant mood from his complaint,
Unleſs he feel within
Some ſource of conſolation from above;
Secret refreſhings that repair his ſtrength,
And fainting ſpirits uphold. MILTON.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE

ST. Peterſburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Ruſſia Sheeting, and coarſe Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimenſions.
Holland's Gin, and Linſeed Oil.
Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum.
Molaſſes, ſuitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Ruſſia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.

Newport, Dec. 7, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber is the ſurviving Executor to the eſtate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceaſed, (and is duly qualified according to law.) —All perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid *Elizabeth Miller*, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

COME AND SEE.

INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—Printed Cambrics—Calicoes—Broadcloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambour'd Muſlin, &c. &c—All of which, for Caſh, will be ſold very cheap

Newport, May 24, 1805

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogſhead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molaſſes by the hogſhead.
500 buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels NO. 2 Beef.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, Merchant, deceaſed; have taken upon themſelves that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid John Hadwen, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,

TIN-PLATE WORKER

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has conſtantly on hand, and for ſale, at his ſhop No. 117, Thames-ſtreet, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reaſonable terms as can be purchaſed in this ſtate. He thanks his friends for paſt favours, and ſolicits a continuance of them. —Caſh and the higheſt price given for Old Pewter and Lead.

Newport, March 15, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THAT pleaſantly ſituated Dwelling-Houſe, and valuable Lot of Land, No. 13, in Waſhington-ſquare, Newport.—The Lot is about forty feet in breadth, fronting the State-houſe, and extending back 102 feet.—For further particulars and terms apply to

PELEG & WILLIAM EASTON,
At Nantucket.

April 19, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A BAY HORSE and CHAISE.—Likewiſe a Pair of black Carriage HORSES —Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY

CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Mill or at their Paper-Warehouſe, a few doors north of the market-houſe, where they have for ſale at wholeſale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.

Foolſcap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum; Letter do; Poſt do.; Wrapping do; Bonnet do. Clothier's do. 1ſt quality; Sheathing, with and without ſand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle-Paper and ſugar-loaf blue

LIKEWISE

Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to ſuit the purchaſer.

ALSO

A complete aſſortment of Blank Account and Record Books.

Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.

POETRY.

From the BALANCE.

ON SEEING A HALF-BLOWN WITHERED ROSE.

SWEET, wither'd rose! why droop thy leaves,
Why pale is thy vermillion hue?—
Behold yon parent tree—it grieves
And hangs its head for loss of you.

Of late I mark'd thee, as I stray'd
To view the fields at early dawn;
Mild dew drops on the scions play'd,
Thy fragrance fill'd the spacious lawn.

Now scatter'd all thy beauties lie;
Some rude, rough hand, the deed hath done—
Child of an hour; just born to die,
To fade, before thy charms were known!

So have I seen a lovely youth,
A miniature of all that's good,
The friend of science, virtue, truth,
Whose prospects Hope with pleasure view'd,

Cut down, by Death's relentless hand,
While friends stood weeping at his fall—
But ah! 'twas Heav'n's supreme command;
Life, health, their tears could not recall.

Man! what art thou, with all thy power!
The morning plant, the op'ning rose;
Youth spreads thy leaves in fatal hour,
Death nips the shoot—they droop, they close.

ALCANDER.

From the PORT-FOLIO.

THE following is an excellent QUIZ upon the affected, minute and vulgar style, so much in vogue among modern Bards:

BY the side of a murmuring stream,
As an elderly gentleman sat,
On the top of his head was his wig,
And a top of his wig was his hat.

The wind it blew high and blew strong,
As the elderly gentleman sat,
And tore from his head in a trice,
And plung'd in the river his hat.

The gentleman then took his cane,
Which lay by his side as he sat,
And he dropt in the river his wig,
In attempting to get out his hat.

His breast it grew cold with despair,
And full in his eye sadness sat,
So he flung in the river his cane,
To swim with his wig and his hat!

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. XLVII.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

From the PORT-FOLIO.

THE LAY PREACHER.

"DO THYSELF NO HARM."

OF all injunctions this appears, at first sight, the most unnecessary. One would suppose that the selfishness of our nature would be a sufficient pledge for abstaining from injury to ourselves. Yet, strange to tell, although we are persecuted with a thousand misfortunes from without, we are still so in love with pain, that we strive eagerly and assiduously to harm ourselves, and invite the vulture and viper vices to their prey.

PAUL used the cautionary language of my text, to the alarmed goaler at Philippi, and I am surprised that when the Apostle was no longer in durance, and writing coolly in his closet, admonitory letters to the Romans, Corinthians and others, that he did not repeat the injunction. Few but would have profited by such a lesson. For, nine times out of ten, even in this unlucky world, men suffer more from the harms which they bring upon themselves than from those inflicted by others. The first class of injuries beget a greater remorse too, than the second. When lightning scathes the oak of our forest, or hail-stones beat the harvest into dust; when mildew taints the field, or tempest unroofs habitation; when pestilence discharges the volley of death at our persons, or scandal arrows of poison at our fame; in all these cases, men soothe themselves with the remembrance that such calamities are inevitable. But when mischief is of our own seeking, we are doubly tortured on the rack of repentance. I am sorry that so shrewd a remarker as STERNE should have asserted that "a shattered fortune and a shattered frame are but light afflictions, if we have the *satisfaction of scattering them ourselves*" These were careless words dropt from the pen of an ingenious author, in the moment when a sparkling paradox, beguiled him from reason and truth. The man, who beholds his health, his fortune, or his virtue prostrate, and knows that *he* was the author of the *mighty ruin*, suffers greater punishment than Sicilian tyrants ever invented, or the walls of the Bastile ever beheld.

How many infatuated mortals employ life in devising schemes, which must inevitably terminate in misery to themselves. Men would resent keenly if their *neighbor* should wrong them, even in the merest trifles, but our own evil affections are often more pernicious than the secret wiles or the open assaults of a vengeful foe.

ADDISON, in one of his Spectators, a work, which, for pure morality, may rival the sermons of an archbishop; ADDISON, who ought to have been a prelate rather than a politician, tells us that when he beholds a luxurious banquet spread, he thinks he can discern Fever and Gout skulking among the dishes.

Thus the toper's bottle, the sharper's cards, and the worldling's plans, I have often thought were so many javelins and swords, which men lifted against their own existence. I believe no one will say that my morality is impracticably rigid, but I still must think that though wine and play and wealth in moderation, are innocent, yet I must forbid the incessant pursuit, for I wish that the world would *do itself no harm.*

PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

Just Received, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

AN additional assortment of the above articles, comprising a number of new and elegant Patterns, all of which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere. *Newport, May 3, 1805.*

Fashionable MILLINARY.

Mrs. BRIDGES

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, that she's removed to NO. 5, Clarke-street, near Washington-street; where she has on Sale, a genteel assortment of MILLINARY, of the latest fashions, from Europe; consisting of Caps, Bonnets, Spanish Hats; Lace, figured Sarsnet, black Silk, and cambric muslin Spencers, habit Shirts, &c.

Newport, July 5, 1805.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

TAYLORING BUSINESS.

ABNER TABER,

INFORMS all those who incline to favour him with their employment, that he now carries on the above business, in the shop of Mr. *Nicholas Jeffroy*, lately occupied by Mr. *Thomas*, No. 127, Thames-Street; where strict attention will be given to their commands.

Newport, May 10, 1805.

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No. 184, Thames-Street.

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A LOT of LAND containing, by estimation, Ten Acres, be the same more or less, situate, lying and being at the North-Easterly part of the town of Newport, it being part of the estate of Henry Bliss, late of Newport, Esq deceased, and by him, in his last will and testament, ordered to be sold.—The conditions to be made known at the time and place of sale.

CLARKE BLISS, *Executor.*

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1 Do. Cambric Muslin.
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Superfine black, and other Cassimeres
Fine shirting Cottons
Irish Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Cassimeres
Men's fine cotton Hose
Men's black and white English silk ditto
Men's white and black silk Gloves
Black Crapes, Parasoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins. &c.
Durants and Russells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-string Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
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FRIENDLY VISIT

TO THE

HOUSE OF MOURNING.

IN THE DAY OF ADVERSITY, CONSIDER.—*Eccl.* vii. 14

Many are the sayings of the Wise,
In ancient and in modern books enroll'd,
Extolling Patience——
But to th' afflicted, in his pangs, their sound
Little prevails; or rather seems a tune
Harsh, and of dissonant mood from his complaint,
Unless he feel within
Some source of consolation from above;
Secret refreshings that repair his strength,
And fainting spirits uphold. MILTON.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE

ST. Petersburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Ruffia Sheeting, and coarse Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimensions.
Holland's Gin, and Linseed Oil.
Windward-Island and New-England Rum.
Molasses, suitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Ruffia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.

Newport, Dec. 7, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber is the surviving Executor to the estate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceased, (and is duly qualified according to law.)—All persons having demands upon the estate of the said *Elizabeth Miller*, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all those indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

COME AND SEE.

INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—Laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broadcloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambour'd Muslin, &c. &c.—All of which, for Cash, will be sold very cheap

Newport, May 24, 1805

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogshead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molasses by the hogshead.
500 bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels NO. 2 Beef.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased; have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said John Hadwen, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,

TIN-PLATE WORKER

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has constantly on hand, and for sale, at his shop No. 117, Thames-street, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in this state. He thanks his friends for past favours, and solicits a continuance of them. ——Cash and the highest price given for Old Pewter and Lead.

Newport, March 15, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THAT pleasantly situated Dwelling-House, and valuable Lot of Land, No. 13, in Washington-Square, Newport.—The Lot is about forty feet in breadth, fronting the State-house, and extending back 102 feet.—For further particulars and terms apply to

PELEG & WILLIAM EASTON,

At Nantucket.

April 19, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A BAY HORSE and CHAISE.—Likewise a Pair of black Carriage HORSES—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY

CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Mill or at their Paper-Warehouse, a few doors north of the market-house, where they have for sale at wholesale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.

Foolscap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2: Vellum; Letter do; Post do.; Wrapping do; Bonnet do. Clothier's do. 1st quality; Sheathing, with and without sand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle-Paper and sugar-loaf blue

LIKEWISE

Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to suit the purchaser.

ALSO

A complete assortment of Blank Account and Record Books.

Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.